1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	IN RE CUSTOMS AND TAX
4	ADMINISTRATION OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK
5	(SKATTEFORVALTNINGEN) TAX REFUND SCHEME LITIGATION, 18 MD 2865 (LAK)
6	Conference
7	x
8	New York, N.Y. December 16, 2024 10:30 a.m.
)	Before: HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN,
1	District Judge APPEARANCES
2 3 4 5	HUGHES HUBBARD & REED LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff SKAT BY: MARC WEINSTEIN WILLIAM MAGUIRE NEIL OXFORD GREGORY FARRELL
6 7	KOSTELANETZ & FINK, LLP Attorneys for the van Merkensteijn Defendants BY: SHARON McCARTHY DANIEL DAVIDSON
3	WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP
9	Attorneys for Defendants Richard Markowitz, RJM Capital Pension Plan BY: PETER NEIMAN
1	ANDREW DULBERG
2	KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN, LLP Attorneys for Defendants Robert Klugman, RAK Investment
3	Trust BY: MICHAEL M. ROSENSAFT DAVID GOLDBERG
4	Also Present: Max Brown
5	Sean Mullen

(Case called)

OCGLSKAC

MR. WEINSTEIN: Good morning, your Honor. On behalf of Plaintiff, Marc Weinstein, Bill Maguire, Neil Oxford, and Greg Farrell from Hughes Hubbard & Reed.

MS. MCCARTHY: Good morning. Sharon McCarthy and Dan Davidson. And we have Max Brown in the courtroom.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. NEIMAN: Good morning. Peter Neiman, Andrew Dulberg for the Markowitz defendants.

MR. ROSENSAFT: Good morning, your Honor. Michael Rosensaft and David Goldberg for Mr. Klugman.

THE COURT: Good morning. Look, the first thing I want to say, at the risk of destroying my reputation, is to express appreciation for all of the amazing hard work that you all have done, and apparently with considerable amity. And it's enormously impressive, and I am very appreciative of it.

That said, let us move to the question of the proposal with respect to the handling of exhibits.

Let me just make sure I have it in front of me.

A good start, but it won't work. First of all, my deputy, who has been with me 20 years, and Judge Jones long before that, and has been through an awful lot of complicated trials, said if he has to mark exhibits, he is going to need a half a dozen other people, and he still won't be able to do anything in relation to the trial but mark exhibits. So that

doesn't work, that piece of it, and we have some suggestions.

The second thing that I observed was that there would not be, under your proposal, an indisputably authentic record of exhibits marked for identification but not received, and that could happen in a bunch of ways. It could happen because they were excluded. It could happen because they were marked and used in some way that did not get them into evidence, such as showing them to a witness for the purpose of refreshing recollection. And they could come into existence as demonstratives that would not go to the jury, would not be received in evidence and, nevertheless, there might need to be a record of them. So somehow that's got to be dealt with.

Now, my proposal is that before the week is out, your delegated representatives meet with Andy and come to a better solution. And I don't think it's impossible. Andy and I have talked about it, but I am not going to try to prescribe it.

One possible component would be that each side would designate someone who would initial received exhibits so that any received exhibit would have two sets of initials on them, but that's only one idea. There may be other ways. And something would need to be done to make sure there is a chain of custody maintained with respect to whatever the final electronic medium is that contains everything. But Andy and your logistical folks will better know how to do this than I can do it extemporaneously, and so I would like to have you do that. And

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the product ought to be a stipulation so that there is a document signed by everybody in the record for this somewhat unusual way of handling trial exhibits.

Any problem with that, folks?

MR. WEINSTEIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Good. That takes care of that.

What is your now best effort as to trial duration?

Because I am going to have to tell prospective jurors.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yes. I think last time we were before your Honor, we said five to six weeks. I think now we would say four to five weeks.

THE COURT: OK. That's four-day weeks. Four-day weeks.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I'm sorry, I thought you said four to eight. Yes.

THE COURT: Yes. All right. That's useful.

Now, I take it that there is pretty much nothing ripe for decision with respect to the summary exhibits. My understanding is that as to the plan formation and first trade exhibits, that's really off the table because the plaintiff has given the quid pro quo required for the defendants to withdraw their objection on the plaintiffs' exhibits in that category. Is that right?

MR. DULBERG: Your Honor, this is Drew Dulberg for the Markowitz defendants. I don't think that's right. The

1 objection that the d

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objection that the defendants have is that the exhibits themselves are argumentative because they include a column of funds in the pension plan's account at the time that they began trading.

THE COURT: Yes. Thank you for reminding me. That's overruled.

And on the trading charts, where are we?

MR. DULBERG: I think we are OK on the trading charts, your Honor, although, Mr. Weinstein may correct me.

MR. WEINSTEIN: No. Subject to any side finding little errors, conceptually we are fine with the trading charts on both sides, I believe.

THE COURT: And does that include objections with respect to the Elysium documents or not?

MR. DULBERG: No. The defendants maintain and preserve all objections to the admissibility of the Elysium documents, but we understand the Court has ruled on that through the motion in limine.

THE COURT: If there is any desire to preserve any Rule 807 basis for admissibility, I note that the rule requires a notice. And while I think it's reasonably clear as to what everybody is doing, a belt-and-suspenders approach might warrant a notice.

As to the letter dated Friday night, I haven't had enough time to think about it yet, so I am not going to do

anything with respect to that.

OCGLSKAC

I hesitate to broach the subject, but we have all spent a lot of time thinking about how a jury would handle this case and, indeed, whether we could enlist 12 people who would be willing to sit for four or five weeks in the middle of winter.

Is it still going to be the case that it's a jury trial, or is there any movement on that subject?

MR. WEINSTEIN: No movement, but in fairness, that really has not been broached amongst the parties.

THE COURT: Consider it to have been broached.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, look, I take -- I don't want to know who objects, if anybody objects. You all have a right to a jury trial, and I am going to give it to you if there is anybody who wants it. And I don't care. And from my point of view, a jury trial has the grand advantage of being over when the verdict comes in and nothing more for me to do. So I don't view a bench trial as necessarily the most desirable thing in the world here, but it might make this trial shorter and easier and less expensive, and you know all the arguments. I don't have to tell you what they are. If it's going to be non-jury, I mean, I would take the jury waiver as late as the morning we start or even into the trial, but it would make life simpler, if it were ultimately going to be waived, to learn that sooner

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1 rather than later.

MR. WEINSTEIN: We will confer with the defense on that, your Honor, this week and try to get to the Court as soon as we can.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. WEINSTEIN: May I go back for a moment?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Your Honor raised the 1006 charts first.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WEINSTEIN: I think you have discussed the plaintiffs' Rule 1006 charts. There are a bunch of proposed defense 1006 charts, and there is some correspondence to the Court on that as well. I don't know if your Honor has had a chance to --

THE COURT: Well, some of that was on Friday, right?

MR. WEINSTEIN: No. Friday, the only -- two things

came in Friday. One was about the, you know, handling of

electronic exhibits, and one was about Mr. Shah's conviction.

THE COURT: I meant the 11th.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yes. So that is -- yes, ECF 1249.

THE COURT: That's the one I have not had time to deal with.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Understood.

THE COURT: And I will try to do it quickly.

Anything else that we can usefully discuss?

MR. NEIMAN: Your Honor, we do have a couple of issues we don't need to resolve today, but we want to tee them up for you because I think it would be very useful to get them resolved in advance of trial.

You know, the parties have spent a lot of time exchanging proposed jury instructions. It was a productive exercise. And there is one issue, I think, that we want to call your Honor's attention to that, you know, is a core legal dispute between the parties that, if you went our way, probably would cut the length of the trial in half roughly. And I think both sides would benefit from knowing the answer to that question in advance of openings, and that's the issue related to pension qualification.

Happy to address it now if you are ready, but I assume you are not, and happy to submit briefing if that would be helpful.

THE COURT: Well, look, I have that on my list too, and I certainly understand why you raised it. And I want to make sure I brought down the right note.

Isn't the issue of qualification academic if there is a determination -- and we will start with the easy one -- of fraud based on ownership of shares, entitlement to the dividend? I don't see that the plaintiff needs the qualification issue in order to recover. And if there is no

fraud, I don't see how it helps them. And so I rather thought there was some merit to the defense's position on that.

So what do you got to say?

OCGLSKAC

MR. WEINSTEIN: I agree with your Honor, the first part of what your Honor said. So if there is a finding of fraud on ownership, it would be unnecessary to get to that issue. If there is not a finding of fraud on ownership, the issue is, on what basis.

We can expect the defense to argue, or they may argue the shares existed. But let's say there is a false statement as to ownership, but they are going to argue they had no scienter, they didn't intend to defraud, they didn't know what was happening behind the scenes. So even if it's false, you can't hit us for fraud. We still would, on the other basis, have the argument that both statements were false, and even -- meaning the ownership and the plan qualification. And even if the jury were to find no scienter as to the ownership, they certainly can find scienter as to the pension plans themselves and their qualification. Those were things that were exclusively in the control of the defendants.

THE COURT: Mr. Neiman.

MR. NEIMAN: Well, your Honor, there's two sets of issues here. The first is, What is the jury told they need to find in order to find for the plaintiffs? And we would suggest, for reasons we laid out in the jury instruction

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submissions, that a finding only on the pension issue would not be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' burden.

THE COURT: And review for me why that's so, in your view.

MR. NEIMAN: There are two reasons, your Honor. is a plain language of the treaty reason. The treaty says whether exempt from tax or not and, therefore, it couldn't be materially false to say that they were a tax exempt plan because it's not a requirement that they be tax exempt. So for that reason, it wouldn't be sufficient to establish a material false statement.

And second, I think if the only misrepresentation you had in the case were the pension misrepresentation, the only consequence of that would be in the quantum of refund that was due and not whether a refund is due. And a fight about the quantum of refund that is due is exactly the kind of fight the revenue rule doesn't permit them to bring.

For that reason, the jury should not be instructed that such a misrepresentation would be sufficient to establish their case. And then I think once -- if we are right about that, your Honor, then I think there are enormous 403 problems with turning this case into a trial about the truth or falsity of some other representation as to which our clients received enormous amounts of legal advice. Literally, it's going to be half the testimony in the case, and as to which -- just to

situate this for your Honor, the representation in question is actually not even coming out of our clients' mouths.

What happens is, in order to qualify under the treaty, you need to prove residence, and in order to prove residence, you need to submit an application to the IRS and get a form that the IRS sends back. And the form, which is the IRS's language, not ours, says, to the best of the IRS's knowledge, this is a qualified pension plan. I am paraphrasing. And so what they want to be able to do is to show our mens rea for having elicited that statement from the IRS. And everything we sent to the IRS was 100 percent true, and that statement is 100 percent true. So it's very remote from mens rea. It is going to be extraordinarily complex, and it isn't sufficient by itself to establish material falsity. So for all those reasons, we think it should not be in this trial.

MR. WEINSTEIN: It is sufficient to establish falsity. The treaty -- despite the language that Defendants have cited to, we put into, you know, one of the various footnotes of the very lengthy jury instructions --

THE COURT: The technical reports.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yes. And the response to that -- at some point, you have to cut off when you do a joint file on who keeps going back and forth. So the language in the 2006 treaty is no different than the language in the 2000 treaty with respect to the language that Mr. Neiman just quoted about

whether it's tax exempt or not.

So it hasn't been superseded. The technical explanation is what that language was intended for. The treaty didn't change. The same language that he is saying was in the 2006 treaty was in the 2000 treaty. There is not a superseding of the language in the treaty. So the explanation still applies.

With respect to the false statement itself, by asking for a 27 percent -- the full refund as opposed to the half, that is a representation under the treaty that you are a qualified pension plan because that's what you have to be in order to get that amount of money.

THE COURT: Based on your interpretation of the treaty.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Well, not just mine, but the Government's of the United States.

THE COURT: And that is a statement by the Government of the United States that was or was not joined in by the Government of Denmark?

MR. WEINSTEIN: That's a good question that I don't offhand -- I don't have it in front of me, so I don't know offhand. I can't answer that right here.

THE COURT: If it were not, Justice Scalia would have said you don't look at it, right, because it's like a committee report on a piece of legislation.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Your Honor, in fairness, I would have to go back and look and provide the Court a better answer on that. So we can put in some writing on this. Didn't realize it was going to come up today, but --

THE COURT: No, but it's a point we have already started thinking about.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Yep.

THE COURT: Because we actually do read the footnotes.

All right. If you both want to submit something on this, I would be happy to have it between -- I mean, you work out a schedule, but you need to get it to me by the 23rd at the latest. Let me know what the schedule is, please.

What else?

MS. MCCARTHY: Your Honor, in the pretrial order, we tried to come to an agreement on translations. Throughout the depositions in this case, which there were many, and they took place in Copenhagen, many over, you know, Zoom, we used uncertified translations. And so to the extent that we are offering depositions of, you know -- portions of depositions of people where there were translations at issue, those are going to be uncertified translations.

For some reason, SKAT is not willing to agree with us that if we don't have a dispute over the uncertified translation, that it's fine if we need to --

THE COURT: If you don't have what?

MS. MCCARTHY: We don't have a dispute over the content of an uncertified translation, that we can offer an uncertified translation into evidence, if it comes to that.

So I would just like to try to work this out now because it's going to be an enormously expensive proposition if we are required to go back now, so close to trial, and get things certified.

THE COURT: Especially over Christmas.

MS. MCCARTHY: Correct.

THE COURT: What about it?

MR. WEINSTEIN: That was how they decided to do a lot of these depositions, and it actually caused a problem, and we noted this a number of times during depositions, where the translation isn't necessarily correct. They are asking a question in English based on an incorrect translation that the interpreter -- and, I'm sorry -- yes, the interpreter on their own has to now adopt as the question, and it's being put to a witness who is preferring to read the Danish. So it creates an issue.

It's hard to say in advance would we have no problem with an uncertified translation unless we knew which one we are talking about. They have a lot of Danish documents on this exhibit list. That's another issue. There is so much in this exhibit list and deposition designations that are, obviously, not permitted based on your Honor's various rulings. So for us

to go and just look at every uncertified translation they put on a list and say we don't have an issue, that's a lot of work. Most of the time they are probably focusing on one or two sentences. So unless we knew more, we certainly can't agree to uncertified translations are fine.

THE COURT: So Ms. McCarthy, why can't you pinpoint the ones that you think you have a problem with?

MS. MCCARTHY: We will, your Honor. And to the extent there is not a disagreement, then we would ask that the pretrial order be amended so that we can agree that if there is no dispute over the contents of an uncertified translation, that it can be used as evidence.

EXPERIENCE TO COURT: I can tell you from a lot of years of experience how many -- a number of horror stories about this problem, including the president of a French company who sat on that witness stand being cross-examined in a case where he was resisting an enforcement of a contract that he had negotiated in Brooklyn, in English, which, to be more precise, it was negotiated by lawyers in English in his presence, and he claimed he was taken advantage of because it was an English language document and an English language negotiation. And the parties each had their own interpreter in court, and there were disputes over the interpretations of the testimony. And during a lengthy wrangle between the lawyers, the witness looked at me and said, "Judge, it would be so much easier if the lawyers

would let me testify in English."

OCGLSKAC

We don't want to have that happen in this case, of course. There are other stories which I will share with you at some point at a bar association meeting over a drink. But anyhow, I am sure you will work it out.

MR. GOLDBERG: David Goldberg for Mr. Klugman. One additional item on the translations. This may be something that I want to add onto our list to work out, if possible.

There are a number of documents that may have evidentiary value untranslated. SKAT conducted extensive investigations in Danish, and the jury may benefit from seeing that, the mere fact that the investigation happened, a date, and elsewhere.

So the pretrial order doesn't speak to that issue, but we just wanted to make sure that that was preserved and on our agenda for discussions because we would certainly be looking to offer some of those documents in support of our defenses as well.

THE COURT: That's at a level of generality that I can't cope with here today because I am having a hard time imagining a document that would have evidentiary value to a jury if produced in Danish.

MR. GOLDBERG: Just, for example -- and it goes to the issue of the expense of the translations in Danish in particular. If it were Spanish, it would be different. But we know from past experience that it was \$48,000 to translate 21

documents -- 21 pages. SKAT conducted investigations in Danish for each of the pension plans starting in 2015, after receiving the whistleblower tip, et cetera, and those -- they have produced it. It's their file to us. There is no dispute that there is an investigatory file starting in 2015. And some of this is in English, but to translate this would be hundreds of thousands of dollars per plan. It's simply impossible to do.

We would like the opportunity to discuss with SKAT and propose for your Honor's resolution, if necessary, if there is a dispute, the idea that we could proffer to the jury some of these investigatory files, their files.

THE COURT: You certainly have my permission to discuss with SKAT anything you want to discuss with them.

MR. GOLDBERG: Very well.

THE COURT: Which brings me to the last item on my agenda.

I know there have been -- I don't know anything about them, but I know there have been some attempts at resolving all or part of this matter. Seems to me we might be getting to the time where those efforts, if they are ever going to happen, should get into gear, and possibly particularly in light of the events of last week. You are all great lawyers, and you know it as well as I know it. But just a word on that.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Your Honor, two issues. One is, on the Elysium documents, there's, at least in our minds, some

uncertainty at this point on what, if anything, SKAT will need to do at trial, as opposed to all the briefing we have put on these to your Honor, with respect to the admissibility. And what I mean by that is, with respect to their authenticity -- I understand -- it's not -- they preserved objections, but they understand the Court's ruling.

witness from Deloitte just to discuss, you know, having gotten the Court order to go seize, and images of stuff that they did that, how they did it; and then, secondly, to the extent there is still an objection on authenticity grounds, we will have one of our experts literally have to go through -- we put it in a briefing to the Court -- but start to show the jury the matching of, Here's documents that the defendants themselves got; they match the ones that are in the Elysium database. And there's all sorts of different things that the expert can tick and tie. It seems to me it's not the best use of the jury's time.

So I just want to get clarity as to what -- at this point, are there ongoing objections for which we are going to have to do those things? That was one thing, and then there is one other.

MR. DULBERG: The answer is yes. Like every other party seeking to introduce evidence, the plaintiff needs to establish authenticity and foundation and relevance, and so

that's the burden.

OCGLSKAC

There have been millions of pages produced, purportedly from a database seized in Dubai. Many of the files in this production are unintelligible, are unrelated. Certainly, the ones that match the defendants' account statements, we have no objection to their admissibility. It's documents that the defendants in this case have never seen that the plaintiff says were seized from some source in Dubai and needs to lay a foundation in order to admit into evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Weinstein, are there any documents that might be used at the trial by the plaintiff that the defendants have never seen?

MR. WEINSTEIN: Well, not -- I think what Mr. Dulberg meant is that at the -- contemporaneously their clients haven't seen them. They certainly have seen them now for years. I think what he is saying is some set of records the defendants themselves got from Solo, so there is, of course, no objection to those, even though identical ones were seized. However, the trades that they say they never saw at the time, I believe that's the ones that Mr. Dulberg is saying he would still object.

THE COURT: This is trades in the loop pertaining to their accounts? Is that what we are talking about?

MR. WEINSTEIN: Correct, and account statements and the like that are the exact same kind of records that they

received, that tie to bank records that we are going to have to put in the case to show that these things tie. That's exactly right, your Honor.

THE COURT: Look, I commend to both of you two decisions in this district. One is Chevron Corporation v. Donziger, 974 F .2d 362 at 689 to 693, and United States v. Prevezon Holdings, 319 F.R.D. 459 at 465 to 68. And I think those cases are firmly in my mind, and it's only fair to tell you that, and you can figure out what you need.

Ms. McCarthy.

MS. MCCARTHY: Not on this issue. Are we done on this issue?

MR. WEINSTEIN: On this issue, I have nothing further. We will, obviously, take those into account.

THE COURT: The first one had to do with getting into evidence what appeared to be bank records from an Ecuadorian bank which one side wouldn't agree were even bank records, let alone authentic, and so forth.

MR. WEINSTEIN: It's, to some extent, a preview as to why we might be taking some jury time on these issues, but --

THE COURT: Look, I understand that, but if it becomes apparent that there is a ruling or two on a couple of these documents, I would imagine that would set the scene for not having to go through it more than a couple of times.

MR. WEINSTEIN: The second thing --

THE COURT: And I don't have enough facts to make that ruling right now.

MR. WEINSTEIN: Just on the timing of your Honor's rulings on deposition designations, the objections to them.

The only reason I am raising this for SKAT's case is we need to cut the videos of them. I don't know if -- if the Court is going to do it at trial, it takes some time to --

THE COURT: Given the volume of stuff in this trial, it would be unreasonable to believe that I am going to go through hundreds of pages of deposition designations and make rulings line by line in advance of trial. Just unreasonable. OK.

MS. MCCARTHY: Two small issues, your Honor. One is that our client, John van Merkensteijn, is 80 years old and not well. He will be here for parts of the trial, but he won't be here every day. He just can't do it. I was wondering if the Court gives any sort of instruction to the jury about the need for the defendants to be in the courtroom, or what -- that they shouldn't make any assumptions if they don't see people here. Is there -- would you like me to draft something and propose it to the Court?

THE COURT: I will consider anything you draft.

MS. MCCARTHY: Very good.

The second issue, your Honor, is one that I know is very sensitive to the Court involving personal phones. We have

provided to the Court a proposed order, I believe, already for electronic devices, our computers and things like that, to come into the courtroom. We understand, and we hope that we will be provided with a room somewhere in the courthouse where we can have our, you know, binders, and we can meet and confer after the trial day or during breaks.

I would ask that the Court -- the Court may not know this, but downstairs, the CSOs are very well trained. They ask us, "Which judge are you going to see?" And if we say Judge Kaplan, even if we have a court pass, they take our phone because you don't allow it in the courtroom, which we all are honoring, and there is no way we are going to violate that rule. But --

THE COURT: You have made my day.

MS. MCCARTHY: We will need to have it in that room, Judge, because for our computer system, I cannot log into my firm's files without my phone as a second authentication.

THE COURT: Right. Sure.

Andy, have we made arrangements for a plaintiffs' and a defense room yet?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes. We are going to have access for the jury room to 26A and for the jury room to 24B.

THE COURT: OK. Two nice big rooms.

MS. MCCARTHY: OK. So do you want us to submit a separate order that permits us to bring the phones in, even

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though we are coming to see you, or will --
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               Andy, do we need to do that?
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: Judge, I think a memo to the CSOs
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      allowing the people to otherwise be able to bring in their
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      phones, that they can keep them, and the attorneys knowing that
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      they have to be left in the war rooms --
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               THE COURT: OK. We will send a memo downstairs today.
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               MS. MCCARTHY: Thank you so much.
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               THE COURT: OK. Great. I won't see you before
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      New Year's, but Merry Christmas and happy new year.
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               (Adjourned)
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